





# JORDAN TIMES

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## Jordan, West Germany sign water accord

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement to implement a national plan on water resources was signed between Jordan and West Germany at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Tuesday.

Under the agreement, the West German government will provide the experts, who will work in co-operation with NRA ones to carry out a comprehensive survey of the country's water needs, taking into account those of the agricultural and industrial sectors located in the various areas of the kingdom.

Once the survey completed and the requirements determined a programme will be worked out to supply the various sectors and areas according to a list of priorities and taking into consideration the principle of a just distribution.

A high water council will also be formed to coordinate local water policies and projects and keep them in the framework of the national water plan.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by the NRA Vice President, Mr. Ahmad Dakhan and for West Germany by its Ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Horst-Schmidt Dordeden.

## INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH SYRIA REVIEWED

DAMASCUS (JNA). — The joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Coordination Committee held a meeting here Tuesday to review steps to be adopted to coordinate and

later unify industrial production in the two countries.

The committee will draw a list of all existing industries, those to be implemented or still under study, to determine their production output prior to their being submitted for approval. The committee decided to hold its next meeting in Amman in mid February.

The committee will also determine the establishment of industries in the two countries in the light of their economic feasibility. These industries include foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles and clothes, building materials and mineral industries.

The meeting of the committee was presided over by the Jordanian Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani and the Syrian Minister of Industry, Mr. Shetawi Seifo.

Dr. Dajani was received Tuesday by Syrian Prime Minister Maj Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi in the presence of Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, Dr. Mohammad Imadi. Discussions centred on questions relating to economic cooperation and union between the two countries.

Also on Tuesday, Dr. Dajani met with Dr. Imadi to discuss setting up joint wings at international fairs and issue a unified law on the encouragement of investment in the two countries.

Dr. Dajani arrived here Monday to attend the meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian industrial committee.

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to provide Syria with 50,000 olive seedlings and another 20,000 ones of grapes at the price fixed for the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture.

The approval of selling the seedlings to Syria was recommended by the joint Jordanian-Syrian Agricultural Committee.

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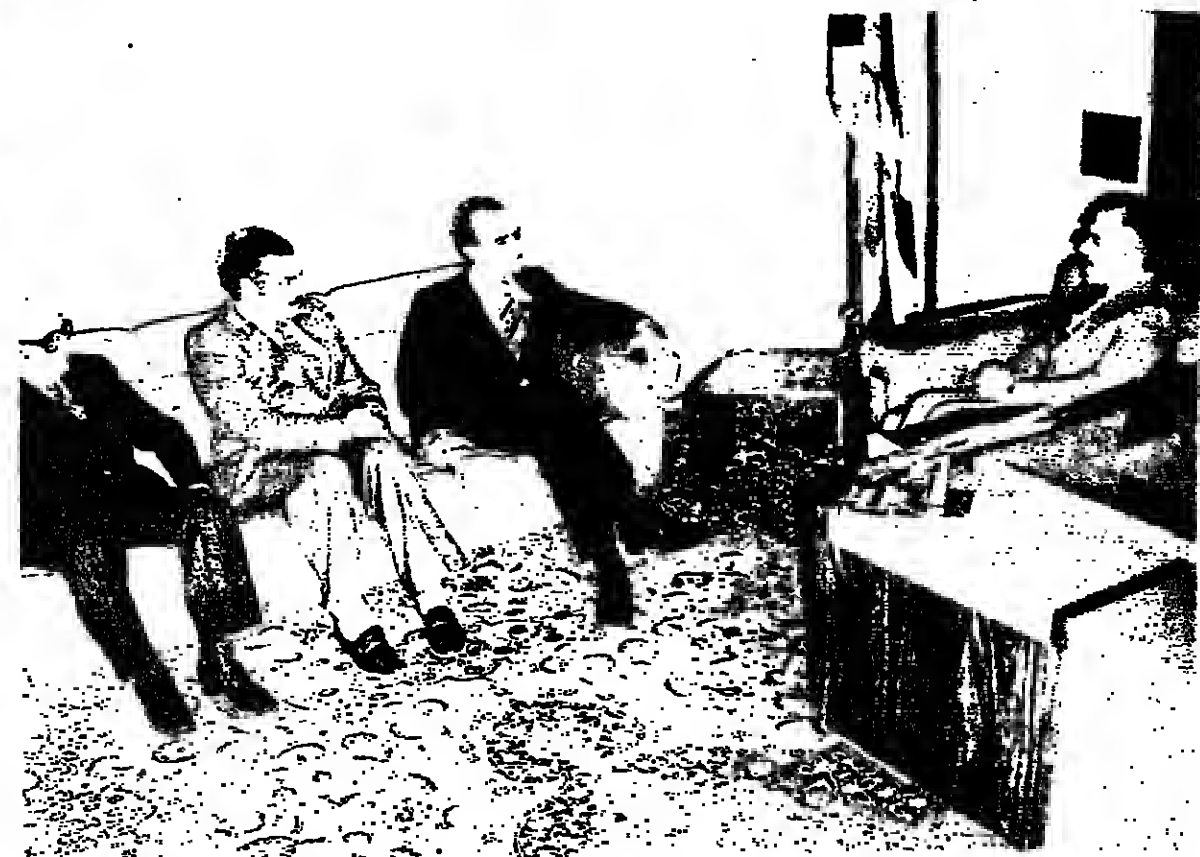
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## Lebanese interior minister starts 2-day visit here



His Majesty King Hussein receives Lebanon's Minister of Interior, Dr. Salah Salman, (first right) at the Hashemite Royal Court Tuesday. (JNA photo).

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday evening received Lebanon's Minister of Interior, Dr. Salah Salman, and his accompanying delegation at the Royal Hashemite Court.

Discussions centred on ways to boost bilateral cooperation. The meeting was attended by the Min-

ister of Interior. Mr. Suleiman Arab nation, ways to cement

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## Happy marriage

If actions speak louder than words, then Arab actions during the past year in the sphere of international finance should be a source of satisfaction for the entire world, especially for the West. The sharp rise in the price of oil since 1973 has left the major Arab oil producers with far more cash than they can possibly invest productively in their own economies. At first, international bankers and government financial officials were terrified that the Arabs would keep the extra cash in volatile short-term commercial bank deposits or attempt to buy up controlling interests in sensitive industrial firms throughout the Western states. Neither has happened, and the latest figures and developments point to converging interests among the Western industrial states and the cash-rich oil producers.

In the United States, where concern was most vocal about Arabs buying up the country, recent statistics on foreign investments in the U.S. show that there is no reason for worry or scare tactics. The biggest foreign ownership in the U.S. is in the hands of Canadian, British and Dutch firms; among the top 100 foreign-owned American firms, none are controlled by Middle Easterners. These 100 had total sales in 1975-76 of \$45 billion, which is less than the sales of the single largest American company, Exxon Oil Corporation at \$48 billion.

As for the OPEC states with surplus revenues to invest abroad, which means primarily but not exclusively the Arabs, recent figures show that the \$6 billion invested in the U.S. in fiscal 1975-76 was invested in a conservative manner. Short-term commercial bank deposits have not mushroomed, but rather more OPEC money has found its way into government securities, stocks and bonds (both government and private companies), certificates of deposit and real estate. In other words, the surplus money that OPEC seeks to invest abroad is moving into the long-term capital markets of the West. This provides the OPEC investors with long-term profits and security, and it provides the Western world with a source of finance that is both steady and substantial.

The latest twist to this trend is the news that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) may now turn to Saudi Arabia to raise several billion dollars to replenish the IMF General Agreement to Borrow (GAB), from which the recent \$3.9 billion IMF loan to Britain has been put together. The loan to Britain has apparently drawn off so much GAB money that the IMF is looking for sources of replenishment, and is considering turning to Saudi Arabia. Italy and Portugal are both expected to seek IMF funds, and if they do the GAB pool will need to be expanded quickly.

The marriage of Saudi and OPEC funds to Western credit demands makes both political and economic sense. If the sharp oil price increase has accentuated Western economic difficulties, it now becomes increasingly clear that some of the oil revenues of the OPEC states can help plug up medium-term cash deficits in the West. Some of this will be done by the private commercial banking system, and some through multinational institutions such as the IMF. It is one of the positive things that can be discerned on the international economic landscape, and it should be encouraged by all.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian, Syrian and Egyptian newspapers Tuesday highlighted His Majesty King Hussein's forthcoming visit to Cairo Thursday. The Egyptian papers said President Sadat will be leaving for Aswan Wednesday, where he will meet with King Hussein.

At the same time, Jordanian and Syrian papers commented on King Hussein's statement to the Kuwaiti magazine Al Majalis, in which he affirmed that relations between Syria and Jordan are now passing through concrete stages for "bringing things back to their original course," meaning that the two countries are working towards a kind of unity.

Referring to King Hussein's statement to the Kuwaiti magazine, Al Ra'i writes: "There is nothing better than clarity, especially in national political action. It indicates an action from a position of strength, sincerity and impartiality. King Hussein was clear, as he always has been, when he told the Kuwaiti newspaper that Jordan will go to Geneva if it is invited in its capacity as a 'confrontation state.' But discussion on the Palestinian issue is the concern of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which is, according to the Arab summit, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Al Dustour says the discussions

now going on among Arab countries, including the imminent Hussein-Sadat talks in Egypt, call for confidence in that Arab coordination is now moving forward at top speed to face the future with all its different possibilities. It says the expected Hussein-Sadat deliberations represent "a promising starting point for assisting the progress of Amman, Damascus and Cairo's pioneering work in restoring to the Arab front its prowess, considered essential for peace, a shield for the Arabs against aggressive adventures and an indispensable jumping off point for the liberation of the occupied territories."

The Syrian newspapers further discussed the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the Arab confrontation and supporting countries, which has just ended in Riyadh. Tichrin calls for all the Arab states to consolidate their line of action. This would be made possible only by the wealthy states fulfilling their pledges to provide financial and economic assistance to the frontline countries, which, in their turn, are called upon to bear their full responsibilities.

Another Damascus paper, Al Bath, stresses that a just peace in the Middle East can be imposed only by the Arabs relying solely on their strength. The paper considers that international support remains only a subsidiary effort "not

a dynamic force operating the machine of just peace."

Lastly, Al Ahram of Cairo takes the view that the state of disintegration, through which the Israeli Labour Party is now passing, might open the door for the appearance in Israel of certain political-military groups of the extreme right, which seek to gain power and dictate a more extreme and fanatical political point of view on the pretext of wanting to purge the country of the financial scandals and other corruption sustained by the Labour Party during the past three years.

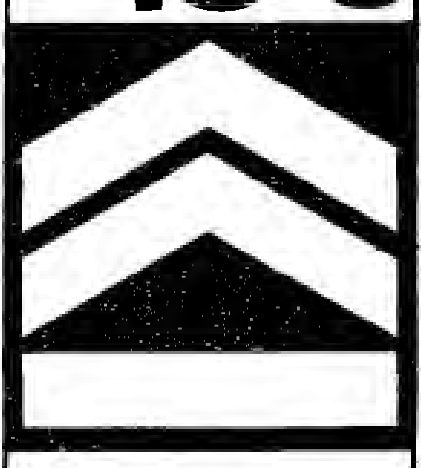
Al Ahram calls upon the Arabs not to overlook the analysis and assessment of these Israeli phenomena, and to take them into consideration in the course of general Arab movement and preparation.

## Arab experts on social affairs meet

AMMAN (JNA). — A meeting of the Arab experts on social affairs Monday afternoon convened in Riyadh to prepare for the three-day Conference of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs due to start there Saturday.

A delegation headed by Mr. Khaleel Al Radaideh, Director of Social Affairs Directorate, Sunday left for Riyadh to attend the meeting.

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- Isuzu Gemini coupé, 1976 model, white, 1600 cm3. 12,000 kms. Duty not paid.

Please contact Swiss embassy Tel. 44416/7.



Jabal Amman Third Circle Al-Ahli Bank Building

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	573.0	579.0
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	138.8	139.2
French franc	66.6	66.9
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	37.8	38.0
Syrian pound	82.5	82.9
Lebanese pound	110.1	112.7
Saudi riyal	94.4	95.1
Iraqi dinar	945.0	955.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1160.0	1171.0
UAE dirham	83.5	84.0
Libyan dinar	723.0	746.0
Egyptian pound	463.0	477.0

## What's Going On

In cooperation with the Committee of the Department of Sociology at the University of Jordan the Goethe Institute presents a lecture by Dr. Mohammad Iseid entitled "Problems of Students in Germany".

4:00 p.m., at the Goethe Institute, Jabal Amman.

## REWARD

For information leading to recovery of a MALE B DOG, 35 kgs., 90 cms., with a woven leather collar. Last seen near the Fifth on Jan. 5.

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هكذا صحتنا



# He led Americans away from the Watergate "nightmare"; Is that how history will judge Gerald R. Ford?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, (R). — him reluctantly in November, Gerald R. Ford was an accidental president, finally rejected by the voters. But history will surely deal more kindly with him than with past presidents installed with huge majorities.

He was the right man in the right place at the right time. He managed to project an air of tranquility immediately he entered the White House after the Watergate scandal had forced President Nixon's resignation.

His major achievement was in being accepted as a man of unquestioned honesty and integrity. These were qualities that Americans yearned for after Watergate. And they more than balanced his weaknesses.

His 28-month term was notable for the restoration of trust in the White House and the emphasis it gave to his own proud boast that in a long political career, dating from 1949 when he was first elected to Congress, he had won many adversaries but not a single enemy.

Even if they were critical of his policies and colourless personality, Americans showered respect and even affection on him. Many said they voted against White House.

Mr. Ford achieved a large measure of national unity and stability after the chaos of the Vietnam war and the Nixon and Agnew scandals.

Mr. Ford, who never aspired to higher rank than speaker of the House of Representatives, was thrust into power first by the resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew in 1973 and then by Mr. Nixon's departure in 1974.

He became an appointed vice president and then an appointed president, the first in the country's 200 years of existence, just as Mr. Nixon was the first U.S. president to resign.

A middle American of plain tastes and thought and simple virtues, Mr. Ford had a record in the White House that was better than most analysts expected.

Even Mr. Jimmy Carter -- after the election -- called him a good and decent man with a legitimate and accurate claim to having done a good job under trying circumstances.

But Mr. Ford was dogged by stubborn unemployment, a sluggish economy, a reputation for mediocrity and a feeling that it was time for a change after eight years of Republican rule in the White House.

Mr. Ford kept the Democratic-controlled Congress at bay, casting 66 vetoes of legislation and war and the Nixon and Agnew seeing most of them sustained.

He was never afraid to espouse policies of restraining spending, resisting the welfare state and warning Americans that if they did not need him they would meet what he called Britain's economic disaster.

Mr Ford's credentials were a rightwing philosophy, reliability and a realistic, practical approach to politics fostered by his long years in Congress, including nine as leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives. His training for the White House was eight months as vice president following the resignation of Mr. Spiro Agnew, who had pleaded no contest to a charge of income tax evasion.

Those eight months, from Dec. 6, 1973, to Aug. 9, 1974, were lived in the shadow of Watergate. The scandal was what President Ford himself called "our long national nightmare" -- from which he successfully led the American people into a period of calm and hope.

His presidential career was marked by continual conflict with Congress. But it resulted from honest difference of opinion, and not from the abuse of power and subversion of the constitution attributed to Mr. Richard Nixon.

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UNESCO APPEAL -- Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) makes an appeal Tuesday to save Athens' Acropolis from destruction and decay. The 2,500-year-old citadel-temple can be seen supported by scaffolding in the background. (AP wirephoto).

## Denis Healey: 1977 brings "comparable problems" for British, French economies

PARIS Jan. 11 (AFP). — Both Britain and France will find 1977 a difficult year in the economic sector as they face "comparable problems", British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told the French business daily Les Echos in an interview today.

Commenting on the arrival of French Premier and Finance Minister Raymond Barre in London today, Mr. Healey said: "The French and British economies will this year face comparable problems. Our forecasts for Britain last month give a 1977 rise in gross national product (GNP) of two per cent, a 15 per cent price rise and a payments deficit of \$1,500 million. ... We think the GNP growth in France will be stronger than in Britain, the inflation rate at consumer level will be slightly less, and the payments deficit rather higher."

Mr. Healey added: "Short-term prospects for jobs are not good on either side of the Channel."

Asked if Britain, whose Roy Jenkins is the new president of the European Economic Community (EEC), would act in the monetary sphere, Mr. Healey said: "I think that the (Dutch) idea for trying to make European exchange rates move within zones defined in advance, would be a big step to greater stability on the money markets."

"It would not be very realistic to look for quick progress in this difficult sector when the convalescence of the world economy is still not firmly assured. But I hope that under our presidency we can get discussions moving ahead."

The chancellor noted that discussions on this subject had started some time ago in the field of exchange rate policy and domestic monetary policy.

Of the \$3,900 million credit for Britain from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Mr. Healey said: "This credit will not, strictly speaking, mean a debt. In fact, we have simply set up a drawing facility which we may or may not use, depending on needs. It would be wrong at this stage to consider the \$3,900 million as a debt."

He went on: "The merit of North Sea oil is that it lets us obtain substantial surpluses for our payments. It will enable us to pay back our international debts, including those with the IMF."

"We estimate that oil sales will give us an annual payments surplus of more than \$3,900 million from 1978. The surplus will be much more in the early years of the next decade."

Asked about the probe into the City of London under former Premier Harold Wilson, Mr. Healey said: "This will not cover relations between the financial institutions and their foreign clients. It will essentially concentrate on the role of the financial institutions in the mobilising of funds for industrial investment in the United Kingdom."

"There is no question of probing the contribution London will continue to make to the international markets in the matter of financial services."

"There is no reason why the investigation should affect confidence in international circles in any way at all."

## Pakistani opposition unites for election

RAWALPINDI Jan. 11 (AFP) — Pakistani opposition parties have formed a united front to contest the March general elections, it was reported today.

The parties, numbering eight, will put up a joint candidate against the nominee of Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party in each constituency, the reports said.

Elections for a 216-member national Assembly are scheduled for March 7. Polling for Legislative Assemblies of the four provinces of Punjab, Sind, Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan will take place on March 10.

The opposition leaders are scheduled to make a formal announcement about their election front later in Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, where they have been meeting for the last few days.

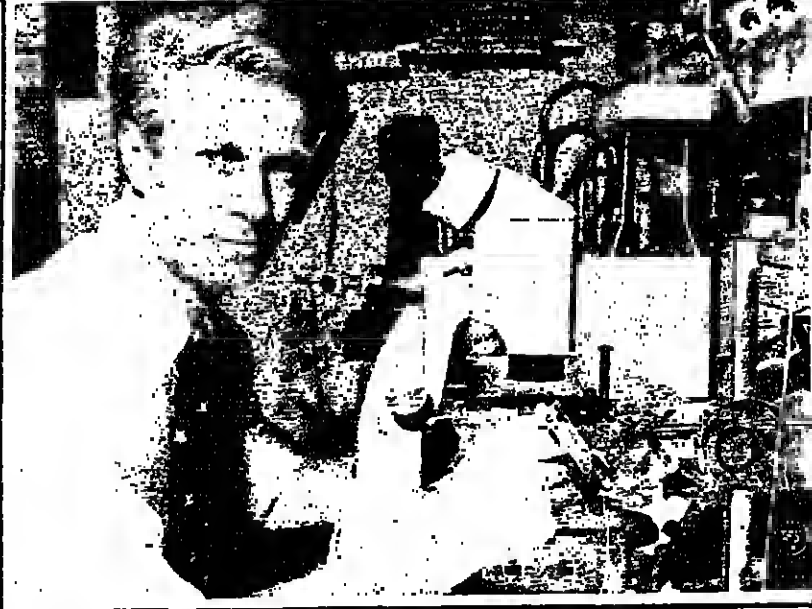
Reports said the parties have set up a joint parliamentary board to select candidates for the elections. The ruling party chairman, Premier Bhutto, has also constituted five such boards to recommend candidates.

The Pakistan Election Commission yesterday invited nominations for elections to the future National Assembly by Jan. 19. The present assembly was dissolved by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry yesterday in readiness for the polls.

The eight opposition parties are Muslim League, Tehrik-I-Istiqal, Jamaat-E-Islami, Jamiat Ulema-E-Islam, Jamiat Ulema-E-Pakistan, National Democratic Party, Pakistan Democratic Party, and Khaksar.

### BRITON WINS WEST GERMAN SCIENCE PRIZE

Research in cell biology described as 'epoch making' has won for a British scientist Federal Germany's premier science prize. Dr. John Gurdon specialises in the technique of nuclear transplantation -- the single most important result of which has been demonstration of the fact that all cells in the body have the same genes. Further research has produced new information about the way in which genes may be controlled. Dr. Gurdon, a Fellow of Churchill College, will be sharing the £11,000 Paul Ehrlich Award with Swedish Prof. Torbjorn Caspersson, who is also working in the field of cell research. They will receive the award at a forthcoming ceremony in Frankfurt. A fellow of Britain's Royal Society for the past five years, Dr. Gurdon is a graduate of Christ College, Oxford. In 1968 he was awarded the Albert Brachet Prize of the Belgian Royal Academy together with Britain's Zoological Society Scientific Medal. Last year he received the Feldberg Foundation Award. (BIS photo).



## D'Estaing will have wide range of issues to discuss in Saudi Arabia

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AFP). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia between Jan. 22-25, the first French head of state to do so. The trip returns a visit here in May, 1973 by the late King Faisal.

It comes at a time when Saudi Arabia, bolstered by its oil wealth and buoyed by prestige resulting from its moderate stance toward the West, plans to play a wider role in world affairs.

The country, the world's largest producer of crude with average annual output of 425 million tons, demonstrated remarkable moderation at the recent Doha, meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the nation's Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth, has made it clear that Saudi Arabia expected concessions from the West in return for its moderation on the oil price issue.

In a recent interview with the German weekly news magazine Der Spiegel, Sheikh Yamani said his country expected, for instance, progress in the north-south dialogue between industrialised and developing countries as well as a solution of the Middle East

conflict. On Israel, his position was categorical: That country must abide by United Nations resolutions calling for the evacuation of Arab territories occupied in 1976 and accept the creation of a Palestinian state.

Thus the Middle East crisis and outlook for resumption of the north-south dialogue are expected to rank high on the list of President Giscard d'Estaing's talks in Riyadh, the Saudi capital.

Also likely to be discussed are the future of the French territory of Afars and Issas, due to become independent this year, and its effect on the southern Red Sea region bordering Saudi Arabia.

Bilateral relations too, will be taken up. France is only the number six supplier to Saudi Arabia, trailing far behind the United States and Japan, each of which account for 26 per cent of Saudi imports.

Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, is France's third largest supplier of crude oil. Some 4,000 French live in Saudi Arabia.

The French president is scheduled to hold several rounds of talks in Riyadh, where he will stay at Nassiriyah Palace.

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# Rhetoric crumbles before Western media onslaught in East Germany

Soviet telephones just get by with an occasional hang-up

EAST BERLIN (CSM). — A protection." The other East German boy of 10 was playing in front of his apartment house here in East Berlin. (His father lives and works here.) The boy invited two East German boys of the same age up to the apartment. It was high enough and near enough to offer a good view of the wall that divides Berlin.

(The wall was built by the East German government to restrain its citizens, but propaganda here says it is to protect them against fascism.)

One of the East German boys said: "That is the anti-fascist

man boy said: "You can call it the wall. We are with West Germans now." The first East German boy said: "Yes, you are right."

The West German father who overheard the conversation was amazed that youngsters of 10 could so consciously switch their vocabulary to accord with the company they were keeping.

This story illustrates how politically aware East Germans are -- and, as a corollary, how important West German broadcasting is to East German citizens.

Conversations with East Germans make it clear -- they are

uncannily aware politically. They have to live and breathe the prescribed politics to protect their position in society.

But if it is exaggerated to say they know more about West Germany than West Germans themselves, it certainly is true that they know more about West Germany than West Germans know about East Germany.

Two-thirds of all East Germans can receive regular West German television, and 80 per cent of East German families have sets. West German radio reaches all of East Germany, and virtually all families have sets.

In addition to the regular West German stations, Deutschlandfunk and RIAS (Radio in the American Sector of Berlin) broadcast specifically to East Germany.

East Germans have a wide variety of Western programming to choose from -- news, commentary, events in Moscow, developments in Africa, documentaries and special coverage of communist lands, culture and so on.

Diplomatically, East Germany has tried long and hard to keep the Western media out but without success. Along with Moscow and the other East-bloc lands, the East German government argues that especially after the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, such broadcasting is nothing but interference in the internal affairs of its country.

On the other hand, interviews in East Germany and a study of the East German media -- which include powerful radio stations reaching most of Europe -- make it clear that the Communists have not given up their ideological struggle against the West.

The media here are full of negative developments in West Germany. And they also are full of items purporting to show how various aspects of "freedom" are stronger here. The word freedom appears constantly in the media here -- "socialist freedom".

Erich Honecker, Communist Party Chairman in East Germany, has said: "Peaceful coexistence between nations with different

ways of life and the unyielding struggle against bourgeois ideology in all its forms are not really opposites. They are one and the same thing. Uncompromising struggle against imperialist ideology is a basic requirement of an active pursuit of peaceful coexistence."

What these abstract statements mean in practice is a constant attempt to tell "socialist" citizens of East Germany that their country is good and free, but that West Germany and other capitalist countries are evil and repressive.

But here in East Berlin, with so many Western broadcasts coming in that they just cannot be jammed, it is clear East German citizens "listen West."

These citizens tell a stranger that their government does not do anything about it. "We hear Western broadcasts -- and thank goodness," one woman told this reporter.

One man said East German papers are "horrible", but he has found a way to make them interesting. He looks for little items about West German or Western developments, listens to Western media to find out "what the full story is," and then tries to figure out why the Communist paper reported it the way it did.

"The party is always trying to tell us something," he said, "and if we can figure out how and why, we have a better chance of making up our own minds."

## UNFAIR TO TIGERS?

TOKYO, (R). — A Japanese karate expert said recently he would fight a Bengal tiger at a soccer stadium in Haiti next month -- armed only with a wooden pole.

Mamoru Yamamoto, reputed to be Japan's most skilled karate exponent, told a press conference before leaving for Haiti that he and the tiger would be in a 15-metre wide cage.

It would be a "fight to the finish," but there would be men armed with guns on the roof of the cage.

"My strategy will be to poke the stick into the tiger's mouth and choke him to death," he said.

Yamamoto, who has been guaranteed \$400,000 for the contest, said he had shaved his head so that the tiger's claws could not catch in his hair.



"Wait for our next five-year plan."

complaint recently appeared in the Georgian newspaper Zarya Vostoka (Dawn of the East).

The Central Committee says telephone capacity rose 150 per cent in the five years to 1975. And although the quantity of wrong numbers does seem higher compared with the West (to judge by individual experiences here), making calls here is usually straightforward.

In the call to Kiev, the first "8" obtained the long-distance line, the "044" was the code for the Kiev region. The next "2" pinpointed Kiev itself. The next six digits were the number in Kiev. The last seven were the number in Moscow from which the call was placed (necessary because it was an old exchange; from newer ones these numbers are omitted).

And yet, for all the progress, construction of necessary automatic switching stations lags behind schedule. It can take five years to put up a single one. Some of the equipment must be imported. Workmen take their time.

Meantime, new apartments and administration centres are being built. According to the government newspaper Izvestia three years ago, officials do not plan carefully enough to match new buildings with new telephones. Lead-in cables are in short supply. In Orenburg, the paper said, only 17 houses out of 104 could be fitted with cables.

Even one of the best features of Soviet telephones works against the planners: Calls are still very cheap by Western standards, but costs keep rising.

A local call from a public is only two kopecks (2.6¢ as it has been for 16 years). The call is unlimited. Inter-city can be dialled directly from public booths.

The most expensive call (ties more than 900 kms.) costs only 25 kopecks (34¢ per minute).

A private telephone costs fee of two rubles, 50 ko (\$3.41) a month, paid by putting a sheet in a book of form delivering it with the cash to nearest bank or post office. distance calls are billed separately. (Check-writing is largely unknown here.)

Yet wages have gone up than four times since the last change. New phone network is financed by loans the state bank, but the money not be repaid later because margins are so small.

And to raise phone rates be ideologically difficult for rulers.

One other aspect of Soviet telephones needs improvement: lephone manners. Too often, a commentator in the news Evening Moscow, phones are med down with a gruff "He here", even before the caller pronounce the name.

Officials in Moscow have people here (the city has about million telephones) to limit to four minutes. But most of Soviet telephones works against the planners: Calls are still very cheap by Western standards, but costs keep rising.



A solemn-faced soldier stands guard against the evil winds of the West.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT.	
03:00	The Breakfast Show : .
to 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00	
06:30	GMT : News, Regional and Topical Reports; VOA Current News Summary.
03:30, 04:30 and 05:30	GMT : An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest.
17:00	News Roundup. Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary.
17:30	Dateline.
18:00	Special English. News, Feature : Space and Man. News Summary.
18:30	Music USA (Standards)
19:00	News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary.
19:30	VOA Magazine. Americana, Science, Cultural, Letters.
20:00	Special English. News.
20:15	Music USA (Jazz).
21:00	VOA World Report : .
to 21:30	News... newsmakers' voices... correspondents' reports... background features... media comments... news analyses.

### RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)

7:00	Morning melodies	15:00	Concert hour
7:30	News	16:00	Old favourites
7:40	News reports	16:30	Easy listening
8:00	Sign off	17:00	Play of the week
12:00	Pop session	17:30	Pop session
13:00	News summary	18:00	News summary
13:05	Pop session <sup>part II</sup>	18:05	Pop session
14:00	News	18:30	Science report
14:10	Radio magazine	19:00	News
14:30	Music made easy	19:10	News report
14:45	15 weekly	19:30	Sign off

### EMERGENCIES

<b>Doctors :</b>	Khouli (25290)
<b>Amman :</b>	Jabal Naser (56728)
	Nuzha (30237)
<b>Irbid :</b>	Irbid :
<b>Fawwaz Momani</b>	Sa'doun
<b>Taji Rawashdeh</b>	Zarqa :
<b>Zarqa :</b>	Dalal
<b>Muneer Aqeel (83052)</b>	Tareq
<b>Pharmacies :</b>	<b>Taxis :</b>
<b>Amman :</b>	Faisal (22051)
<b>Omar (42737)</b>	Jerusalem (36955)
	Shmeisani (21523)
	Neel (44433)

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :	Departures :
8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)	6:50 Aqaba
8:25 Muscat, Doha	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:30 Aqaba	9:05 Rome (Alitalia)
8:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi	9:30 Damascus, Aleppo
9:15 Jeddah	10:30 Cairo
14:15 Athens (GA)	10:50 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
14:20 Jeddah (SDI)	11:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
15:00 Aleppo, Damascus	12:00 London
17:15 Cairo	15:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
17:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	15:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
19:40 Beirut (MEA)	18:55 Kuwait, Dhahran
19:50 London (BA)	20:00 Baghdad
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	20:35 Rawalpindi (BA)

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ...	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue ...	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters ...	" 22090
First aid, fire, police ...	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ...	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) ...	" 37111-3
Police headquarters ...	" 39141
Najdeb, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS) ...	Tel. 41520
British Council ...	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre ...	" 37009
Goethe Institute ...	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre ...	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

### BBC RADIO

GMT		
05:00	World News; 24 hours	14:30 The World in Wax
05:30	Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newsreel
05:45	The World Today	15:15 Outlook
06:00	News; Press Review	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30	Terry Wogan's LP Showcase	16:15 My Music
07:00	News; 24 hours	16:45 The World Today
07:30	Sarah Ward	17:00 News
07:45	Report on Religion	17:09 Discovery
08:00	News	17:40 Book Choice
08:15	The Mill on the Floss	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:30	John Peel	18:00 News; Radio News
09:00	News; Press Review	18:30 Top Twenty
09:30	Financial News	19:00 Outlook : News Summary
09:45	Paperbacks	19:40 Stock Market Review
10:00	Talkabout	19:45 Dances of Old Vienna
10:30	Command Performance	20:00 News; 24 hours
11:00	News	20:30 David Gell's Music
11:15	Business and Industry	21:00 Report on Religion
11:30	Farming World	21:15 Wales '77
12:00	Radio Newsreel	21:30 Composer and Interpreter
12:15	David Gell's Music	22:00 News; The World Today
12:45	Sports Round-up	22:25 Financial News
13:00	News; 24 hours	22:45 Sports Round-up
13:30	World Radio Club	23:00 News; Commentary
13:45	A Jolly Good Show	

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :		9:20 Reportage
6:00 Quran		
6:05 Cartoons		
6:30 Agricultural programme		
7:00 Lucy show		
8:00 News in Arabic		
<b>Channel 3 :</b>		
7:30 Sports programme		
8:30 Arabic serial		
<b>Channel 6 :</b>		
7:30 News in Hebrew		
7:45 Varieties		
8:30 Doctor in charge		
9:10 The Pallisers		
10:00 News in English		
10:15 Mystery movie (McMillan)		

جورنال عمان



# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 976  
♥ 1062  
♦ 854  
♣ 985

**EAST**  
♠ 1087  
♥ Q102  
♦ Q5  
♣ A96

**SOUTH**  
♠ KQ  
♥ AK3  
♦ 972  
♣ K1042

The bidding:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ 1NT Pass 3NT  
Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

Playing with exposed cards, three no trump is an easy contract to make—you simply bang down the ace-king of diamonds, dropping the queen and setting up the suit. But few players are blessed with that sort of intuition. Let's see how an expert would tackle the hand.

South's overall showed the equivalent of a no trump opening bid. Despite the fact that he held a good five-card suit, North's raise to game was rather aggressive. He had no sure entry to his long suit, and if it didn't run, declarer could have been in trouble.

West led a low spade, East won the ace and continued the suit. It now seems right to go after the diamond suit, but careful analysis will show this is an error.

For his opening bid, East surely has the ace of clubs. If he has only a five-card spade suit, he quite likely will also have the queen of diamonds.

however, if East has six spades, West could hold the queen of diamonds, but then he will have only three spades.

Declarer cannot afford to give up the lead twice to East, for then the spades will be established before declarer can run nine tricks. Therefore, East's sure entry, the ace of clubs, must be attacked first.

Correct technique at trick three is to lay down the king of clubs. If East refuses to win, declarer abandons clubs and concedes a trick to the queen of diamonds. He now has nine tricks—two spades, two hearts, one club and four diamonds. Therefore, East must win and knock out declarer's spade stopper.

Now, however, the queen of clubs is an entry to dummy. Declarer crosses to it and leads a low diamond to the nine. If the finesse wins, the contract sails home. If it loses, declarer has to bank on the probability that East started with a six-card spade suit and that West is now out of spades.

As the cards lie, the diamond finesse becomes unnecessary since the jack of clubs drops. Declarer now has nine tricks by running clubs and cashing the ace-king of diamonds. When the queen drops, declarer rakes in eleven tricks.

## THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



JUST OUT -- Maybe you'll be taking a taxi-ride in one of these beauties today? One of Mercedes-Benz's 280 models -- just off the production line -- arrives in Hong Kong ready to enter service as a ... well, maybe a taxi?

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** An unusually good day to contact those who may be in a position to help you with monetary problems. Also a good time to work out any differences you may have with a loved one or co-worker.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Any little changes that need to be made where contracts are concerned should be handled today without fail. A disagreement with another should be patched up. Have fun socially in the evening.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make changes to appearance and home that could add greatly to charm and feeling of well-being. Be more understanding with co-workers.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Get busy at business affairs of importance early. Then spend some time with friends for recreational fun. Show mate that you are truly devoted. Good response will come from this.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You can now make those changes at home that you have been planning for so long. Also look into new ventures that will improve your lot in life. Evening is best spent at home.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Consult with experts in your field of endeavor so that you can accomplish more, become more successful. Tackle correspondence you have been neglecting for so long. This will bring good results.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A day to think big so that you can become big and take right steps in such directions. A monetary expert can give you good suggestions and advice that should be followed. Use your best judgment.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are very magnetic today and can charm others and gain fine favors from them. Get into group affairs for best results. Pay bills on time.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Waste no time in getting the data you need in order to handle all of your affairs more intelligently. You have a good plan your mate is willing to go along with.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can put that plan across with the aid of good friends and be very successful. You can make big strides socially, too. Take no chances where your reputation is concerned.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Come to a better understanding with bigwigs and you gain their backing. Take part in some community affair that could prove to be beneficial to you and others. Show your finest talents.

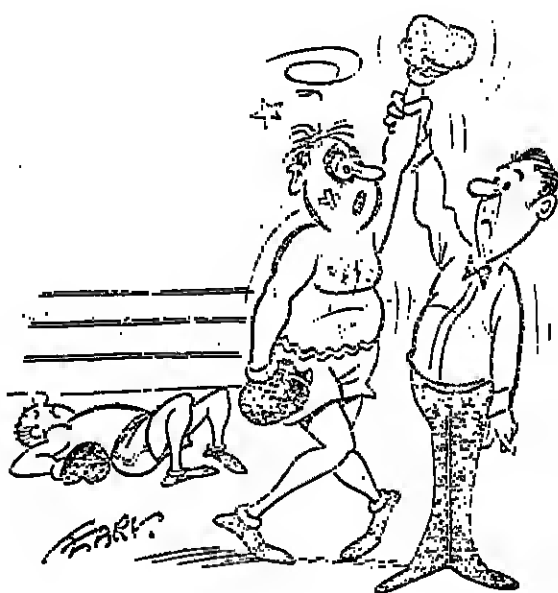
**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are able to gain your aspirations more readily if you contact those whose background has been different from your own. Use your intuition in coming to right decisions for advancement.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try to help your mate gain wishes that mean much to this person and be happy together. Make sure you keep any promises you have made.

## GRAFFITI

EDUCATION  
PAYS: IF  
YOU COULDN'T  
WRITE YOUR  
NAME YOU'D  
HAVE TO PAY  
CASH

## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND  
Earl

"For goodness' sake, don't let me go!"

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

LUCY SHOW  
COUNTRESS

Lucy and her friend, who is a countess get drunk at party and create havoc among the guests.

\*\*\*

## MYSTERY MOVIE

McMillan and wife

ALL BETS OFF

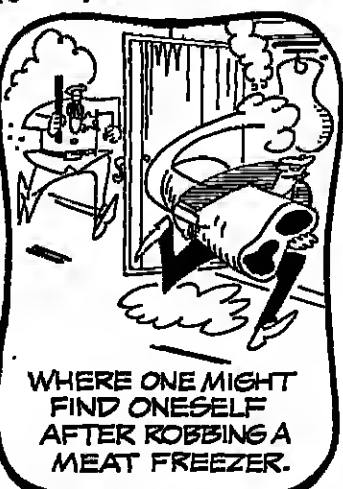
A Commissioner McMillan on holiday in Las Vegas, gets involved in solving a murder case, against his will.



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GROOF  
VENAK  
KLUNIE  
CLARNE



WHERE ONE MIGHT FIND ONESELF AFTER ROBBING A MEAT FREEZER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon:

Answer here: THE " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WIPED CLOTH FOSSIL DEFINE  
Answer: Where you're expected to get letters in the right order—AT THE POST OFFICE

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- Volcano scoria
  - Hydraulic pump
  - Salamander
  - Apiece
  - Guide's note
  - Card game
  - Diminutive ending
  - Risk
  - Complement of a mortar
  - Aeriform fluid
  - Pitch
  - Binary compound
  - Fencing thrust
  - Pep

**DOWN**

- Medieval money
- Despondency
- South American Indian
- Bitter herb
- Stir
- Rented
- Spring back
- Work over again
- Pointed tool
- Moreover
- Site of Perry's defeat
- Very small
- Surface-to-air missile
- Exclamation of disgust

**Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle**

- Amphibious festival
- Recent
- Feigns
- Thickly populated slum area
- Duty
- Cruces
- God of the underworld
- Prussian spa town
- Simbad's bird
- Man's name
- Allegory
- Rank of a nobleman
- Appointed to arrive
- Closer
- Artificial language
- Boxing contests
- Medical fluids
- Redact
- Fulfills
- Untrained
- Sheep
- Profane
- Hawaiian

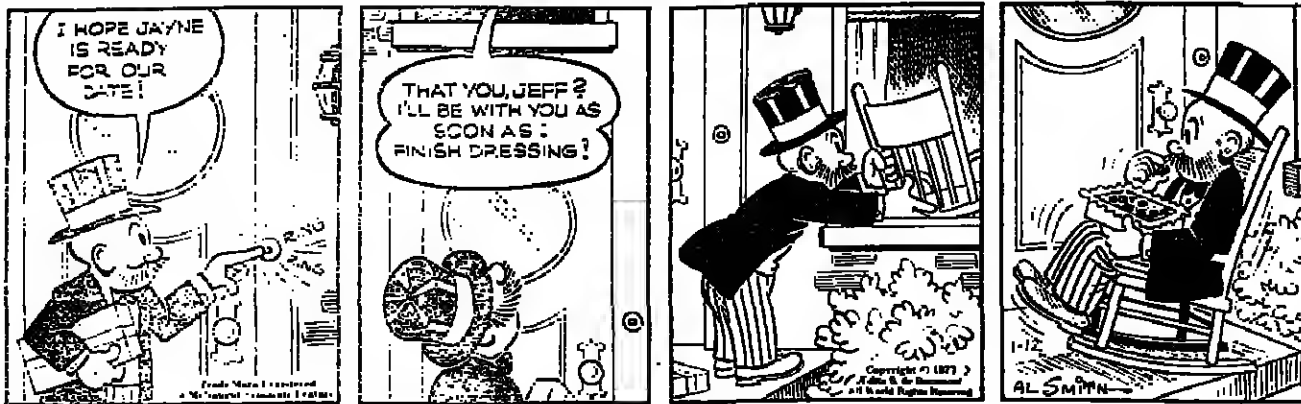


For Time 28 min. AP Newsfeatures

## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"Don't touch that roast in the oven, Mrs. Woolfenson just won it from me."





## Healey reaffirms U.K. will reduce reserve role of £

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reaffirmed today Britain's intention to achieve "an orderly reduction" of sterling's reserve currency role.

He told the House of Commons that last night's Basle agreement on sterling balances would make "a powerful contribution" to international monetary stability and would "reduce the vulnerability of the British economy to external factors beyond its control."

Mr. Healey gave foreign governments which invest part of their reserves in sterling an assurance that the new arrangement will in no way reduce the existing

freedom of non-resident sterling holders to manage their holding as they wish.

With the Basle agreement leading industrial nations have given Britain's ailing currency a psychological boost by setting up a \$ 3 billion scheme to help cover any withdrawals of official sterling balances held by foreigners in London.

In Washington the U.S. Treasury announced that it would put up a third of the three billion needed to protect sterling's exchange value.

Other countries involved in the decision, announced here yesterday by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), include Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

## Barre holds London talks

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AFP). — French Premier Raymond Barre conferred here tonight with Prime Minister James Callaghan on European and economic questions before addressing a dinner offered by the French Chamber of Commerce in Britain.

See related story -- p. 3

Authoritative British sources said Mr. Callaghan was eager to secure French support for an attempt to persuade the most prosperous industrial countries -- the United States, West Germany and Japan -- to boost their economic growth in order to help their weaker partners.

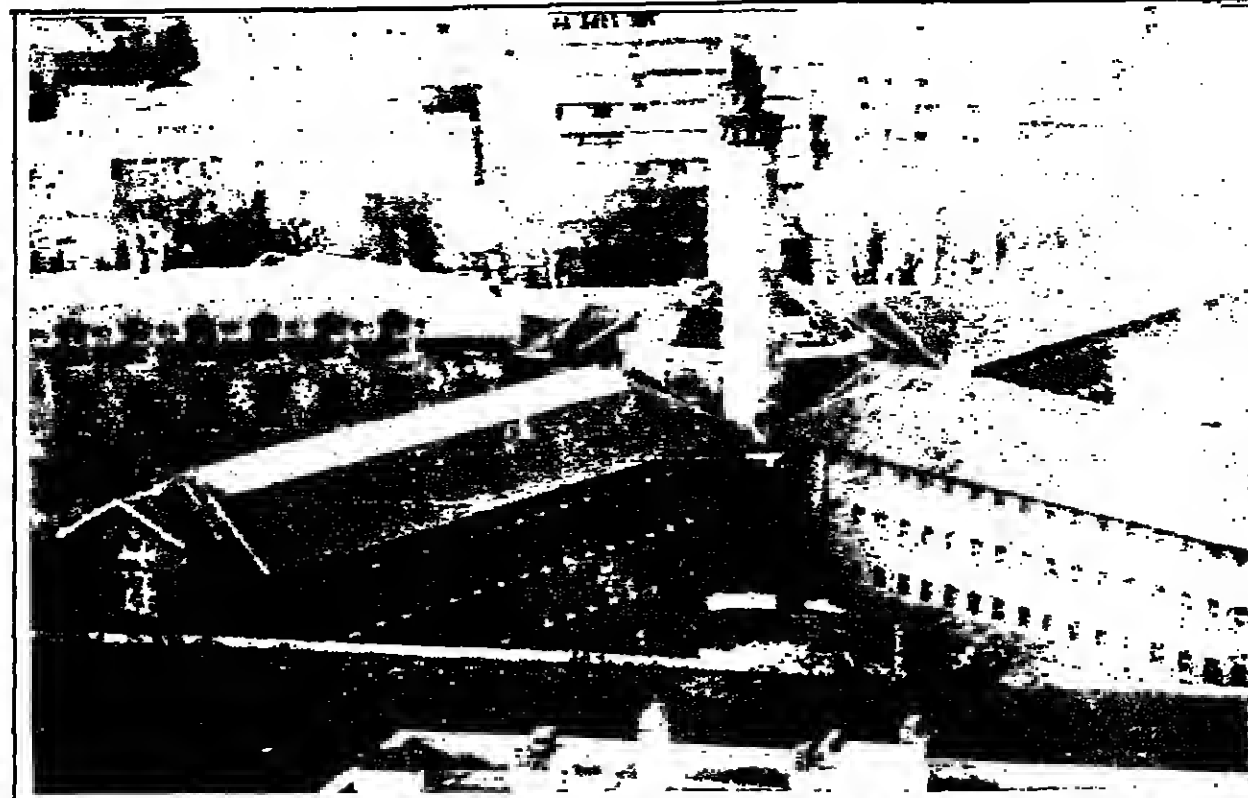
Mr. Barre, who also met the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey during his brief private visit said in his speech tonight that the "construction of Europe" was necessary but required "patience and continuity."

## Moslem Filipino group claims authority to negotiate settlement of Mindanao rebellion

MANILA, Jan. 11 (AFP). — A delegation of former Moslem rebels today called on President Ferdinand Marcos and demanded "negotiations" with the Philippine government for a peaceful settlement of the Moslem rebellion in Mindanao.

The 29-strong group calling itself the Moro Reform Liberation Movement also said that the Islamic conference and the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNL) should "confer" with them prior to the second round of peace talks in Libya Feb. 5-March 3.

The demand was contained in a resolution handed by the mo-



ABU DAWUD SLEPT HERE -- An overhead view of the central section of the Prison de la Sante, on the Parisian Left Bank, taken Monday. Abu Dawud, the Palestinian who allegedly planned the 1972 attack on the Munich Olympics, had been reportedly detained inside the prison after French police arrested him last Friday. (AP wirephoto).

## Indications are Chairman Hua must make crucial decisions soon under pressure of Peking crowds' demands

By Rene Flipo

PEKING, Jan. 11 (AFP). — The Chinese leadership has not yet reacted or given any kind of reply to the insistent demands by Peking crowds that former Vice-Premier and Vice Chairman of the party Teog Hsiao-ping, sacked last April, should be rehabilitated.

There has been no reaction either to criticism by Peking residents of certain figures including two members of the Central Committee's Politburo. Peking Mayor Wu Teh and the Commander of the Peking Military Region, Gen. Chen-Hsi-lien.

Never since the Cultural Revolution of the sixties have such demands been made by the masses. It appears that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who succeeded Chairman Mao Tse-tung just over three months ago, once again faces crucial decisions in one of

the most difficult leadership transitions in history.

The problem seems to be a two-sided one:

1 — The people of Peking are asking Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to give up the post of premier in favour of the very man whom he had publicly criticised in April 1976 for following a "counter-revolutionary revisionist line."

That man is Mr. Teng. According to the official press last April, Chairman Mao said he was a "representative of the bourgeoisie" and he "knew nothing of Marxism-Leninism."

This paradox was made even stronger in that the announcement of Mr. Teng's dismissal following the Tien An Men Square riots of April 5 was made at the same time as that of Mr. Hua's appointment as premier.

Now the masses on Tien An Men are demanding on posters

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Mr. Roy Jenkins, the new British President of the EEC Commission, today urged the European Economic Community to adopt a coherent and firm attitude in relations with other countries including the United States.

"Across the Atlantic we have a new president who has made it clear in his public statements that he is anxious to work in partnership with Europe as a community," Mr. Jenkins said in his maiden speech before the European Parliament here.

"But what that will mean in practice and how effectively we can have a good relationship across the Atlantic will depend essentially on how seriously we take ourselves as a community," he added. "Our own attitude is a prerequisite for the reactions of others."

Mr. Jenkins, who succeeded Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France

as commission president last week, described the community "a political enterprise which have so far endeavoured to advance by mainly economic means."

Europe, he said, was concerned with "the hearts of men" and not merely with management of (economic) packages.

Against this background, said he attached "the highest importance" to the prospect of elections to the European Parliament.

The purpose and the object of the community should never be forgotten, and "we must therefore greatly welcome the introduction of this new political dimension of universal suffrage," said.

Mr. Jenkins said it would "a major setback" if the date for the first elections May-June, 1978 -- were missed. "The responsibility any country which impeded development would be heavy and damaging," he warned.

Before addressing the European assembly, Mr. Jenkins, accompanied by the other members of the new commission, took oath of office before the European Court of Justice.

## Zeid Rifai witnesses attempted air-hijack

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AFP). — A man aged about 20 made an unsuccessful attempt to hijack Trans World Airlines jet with 333 passengers on board during a flight from New York to London today, it was reported here.

He was arrested by police when the plane landed at London's Gatwick Airport.

Mr. Zeid Rifai, a former Jordanian Prime Minister and a diplomat in London who was on the plane, said the man threatened to let off a bomb if the pilot did not fly him to Uganda.

The man was overpowered by cabin staff with the help of passengers before the plane reached London. He was apparently not armed.

Several passengers said they thought the man was mentally deranged.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

● BAGHDAD, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Eight additional members have been elected to the leadership group of Iraq's ruling Baath Socialist Party, increasing its total membership to 21, party officials announced today. The election by secret ballot took place yesterday in a special session of the "regional" (Iraqi) branch of the Arab Baath Socialist Party (ABSP).

● MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AFP). — The Italian Foreign Minister, Arnaldo Forlani, had talks here today with his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromiko, on the second day of an official visit to the Soviet Union. Tass news agency said the talks, ranging over a large number of international problems of mutual interest, were marked by mutual understanding and held in a "constructive atmosphere."

● CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Five schools were severely damaged by fires in Cape Town's African townships last night, police announced today. Firemen protected by police escorts fought four separate blazes at schools in the Langa township and a fifth in Guguletu township, all caused by Molotov cocktail explosions, according to a police spokesman. The townships were quiet otherwise, the spokesman said. The incidents come less than a week after African schools in the Cape Town and Johannesburg areas went back after a six-month boycott by pupils in the wake of last year's eruption of urban race violence. Attendance at schools is said to have improved day by day, but is still not up to normal levels.

● QUEENSTOWN, South Africa, Jan. 11 (AFP). — Epidemics are threatening several thousand refugees from the Transkei Bantustan, it was reported today. About 35,000 refugees are in the camp which is run by the Ciskei Bantustan authorities. The camp, 150 kms from the port of East London, has no sanitation facilities and Barbara Seidler, head of the medical team there said: "The situation is desperate."

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Profit-taking was resumed on the stock exchange Tuesday after early buying interest -- encouraged by the firmer trend in sterling -- had petered out.

Gilt-edged were again prominent, showing gains of a full point (one pound) for long-dated issues at first, but these were later clipped to just a quarter-point (25 pence), although short-dated issues remained as much as three-quarters of a point up on last night.

Industrials were widely lower including ICI, Glaxo, Hawker, Beecham and Dunlop.

The F.T. index was down 5.0 at 358.6 after being up 2.5 in early trading.

B.P. eased sharply in oils after news of the abandonment of a North Sea well. Shell was also lower, but Burmah held steady.

Banks were mostly firmer, including the major clearing banks, but Hongkong Shanghai was a dull counter.

Gold fell back with the bullion price and only Ayer Hitam (tins) held steady among the other mining shares.

In plantations, Pataling and Golden Hope were a little lower on the failure of merger plans with London Asiatic.

On the Japanese list, Canon and Honda were slightly easier.

## Low-key General Assembly session points towards more harmonious 1977

UNITED NATIONS, New York (CSM). — A comparatively low-key, businesslike session -- with the exception of harsh and menacing warnings on majority rule in Africa.

Perhaps that best sums up the General Assembly session that recently recessed here after three-and-a-half months of debate in the shadow of the American election and transition.

The 31st session proved, as anticipated, the "year of Africa." Pressure on South Africa, Rhodesia and the West was redoubled by black Africa and the Third World as events at the southern end of the African continent appeared to move inexorably towards some form of climax.

By contrast, the now customary emotional clashes over Israel and the Mideast were virtually brushed aside by the steamroller of the Arabs' peace offensive.

Moderation ruled. In a third major area of debate, the dispute between the developed and developing worlds over economics and resources, a rising tide of frustration was visible but did not break up the overall calm.

It was this impatience, however, that prompted the suspension rather than adjournment of the session. The aim is to reconvene the General Assembly early this year so as to renew pressure on the new Carter administration when the postponed North-South talks resume in Paris. The final area of traditional debate, East-West tensions, almost faded from the scene.

The Korean issue was shelved at the start. The Russians and Americans together helped push through their convention outlawing the manipulation of the environment for military purposes. Only in the continued U.S. veto of Vietnam's U.N. membership was the East-West clash openly revived.

No calls for the ouster of Israel

or attacks on Zionism "grated" on Western ears. Instead, one of the West's few initiatives of recent years, the West German proposal for a convention against the taking of hostages, slipped through the Assembly into a special drafting committee.

Again, the Assembly's most glaring failure was its inability to do anything effective about human rights -- except to repeat its selective condemnation of Chile. A Swedish proposal designed to improve the rights of political prisoners was gingerly popped back on the shelf.

While the Rhodesia conference sputtered along in Geneva and American diplomacy searched for a compromise on Namibia (Southwest Africa), the black Africans here thrust through a bevy of harshly worded resolutions designed to bring still more pressure to bear.

Ten resolutions assailed South Africa directly as well as pillarizing Israel, the United States, Britain, France and other Western countries as arms suppliers and economic "collaborators" with the "racist regime".

In an ominous move, one resolution termed the South African government "illegitimate" and reaffirmed the right of the people to struggle by all means for "the seizure of power."

Near the end of the session, another cascade of African-sponsored resolutions attacked South Africa's continued presence in Namibia. For the first time, explicit support was given to the use of "armed struggle" in Namibia.

Parallel resolutions on Rhodesia backed both the Geneva talks and the struggle "by all means" of the black nationalists. One called for tightened sanctions against the white government.

The Arabs, reversing their bitter feuds over Lebanon, united to use the U.N. to underline their new diplomatic offensive. In par-

ticular they tried with sweet reasonableness to isolate Israel (especially from the U.S.) and to lay the groundwork for reopened negotiations in Geneva following Jimmy Carter's inauguration.

Israel, taken by surprise, responded, among other ways, by proposing its first-ever U.N. resolution. This called on Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria to reconvene the Geneva talks, but it was withdrawn when Arab supporters amended it to bring in the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Now "waiting for Jimmy" -- for the new Carter administration -- is nearly over. Clearly the Africans, Arabs and developing nations have used this session at least in part to present their respective cases and to catch the eye of the president-elect.

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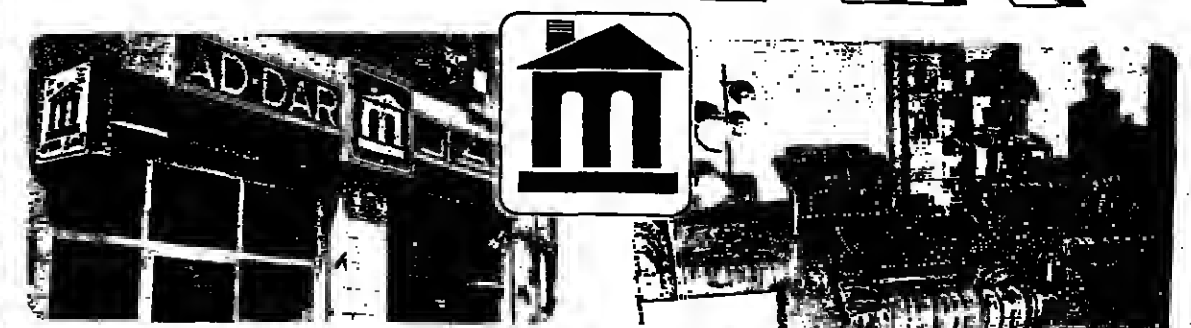
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